

VZCZCXRO7459  
RR RUEHCN RUEHGH RUEHVC  
DE RUEHBJ #3250 3380913  
ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
R 040913Z DEC 09  
FM AMEMBASSY BEIJING  
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7071  
INFO RUEHOO/CHINA POSTS COLLECTIVE  
RHMFIUU/CDR USPACOM HONOLULU HI

UNCLAS BEIJING 003250

DEPARTMENT FOR INR/R/MR, EAP/CM, EAP/PA, EAP/PD, C  
HQ PACOM FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ADVISOR (J007)  
SIPDIS

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [PREL](#) [ECON](#) [KMDR](#) [OPRC](#) [CH](#)

SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: PRESIDENTIAL AFGHANISTAN SPEECH, CLIMATE  
CHANGE, IRAN

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Editorial Quotes  
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11. PRESIDENTIAL AFGHANISTAN SPEECH

"American experts say that the Taliban will once again return to power"

Elite Reference (Qingnian Cankao), a newspaper affiliated to the official Communist Youth League China Youth Daily (12/04)(pg 06):  
"Obama's plan to increase troops did not gain the support of the majority of the American people. Of the U.S.' allies, France and Germany both expressed unwillingness to add troops to Afghanistan and the UK will only increase its support of the United States by 500 soldiers. Obama is also aware that a prolonged war is not good and therefore he mentioned that U.S. troops will withdraw in July 2011. Obama's plan to increase troops in Afghanistan will make the military deployment in the country about 134,000 soldiers. Realistically, the question is how many more troops Afghanistan, who is in short of resources, can reasonably take. In Afghanistan due to excessive resource consumption, the logistics and ineffective external supply channels of U.S. military troops have been serious hindered. The U.S. magazine "foreign relations" said that if Pakistan is unable to crack down on the Taliban by 2010, Afghanistan will be under their influence. At that time, the Taliban will be able to control South Afghanistan and will merge with tribal forces in Pakistan to form a violent central region in South Asia."

12. CLIMATE CHANGE

"Dealing with climate change relies on U.S.-China coordination"(pg 14)

The official Communist Party international news publication Global Times (Huanqiu Shibao)(12/04)(pg 14): "Zhou Shijian of the U.S.-China relations studies center at Qinghua University said that it is more important to look at the feasibility of measures dealing with climate change, with the precondition that these measures will not conflict with the interests of concerned countries. Regarding these interests, the two camps (developed countries and developing countries), and the three major strengths(the EU, the U.S. and 77-country group plus China) were established during negotiations on climate change. Undoubtedly China and the United States are the major strengths. The United States' request that emissions should peak by 2020 is infeasible. It is predicted that, because China's modernization and urbanization are unfinished, China's carbon emissions won't peak until 2030 or 2040. China's view, in fact, represents most developing countries. Because China identifies as a developing country, it is impossible for China to always counter the emissions reduction pressures. It is impossible for the Copenhagen conference to break apart. The outcome may be a compromise: developed countries will reduce their emissions by 6% from 2008 to 2020 and leave capital and technological transfer issues for the future; while developed countries only require developing countries to change their principles."

### 13. IRAN

"Iran's tough nuclear policy increases tensions"

The official Communist Party international news publication Global Times (Huanqiu Shibao)(12/04)(pg 2): "After successive moves by Iran, the U.S. and UK suggest that Tehran's ultimate goal is to make nuclear weapons. The Iranian President has taken a tough stance, claiming that Iran does not need the West, but that the West needs Iran. Reuters said that Iran has directly rebuffed the UN's nuclear fuel agreement. The AFP commented that Tehran may be able to prepare the necessary nuclear fuels for equipping nuclear heads within several months. However, there are also experts doubting Iran's technological and industrial abilities. Experts say that Iran had planned to set up many uranium enrichment bases, which, however, requires a very long time and is greatly difficult. Because the country is in short supply of uranium mines, in order for Iran's tremendous nuclear plan to be realized, Iran has to purchase uranium from other countries, which, under international pressure, will be very difficult."

HUNTSMAN